

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1835.

### Chemistry for Farmers.—No. 6.

APPARATUS—COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE—NITROGEN.

Before we commence our experiments on the air, it may be well to describe some of the tools which we shall need to operate with. For operations upon the airs, or gases as they are usually called, you may have a very costly apparatus or a very cheap one. One thing however is necessary in either case—it must be so tight that the air cannot leak out and escape. One of the first things necessary is a pneumatic trough, which is a vessel for the purposes of holding water, and may be made of tin, iron or wood—it has a shelf fixed into it which is stationary, about an inch or more below the surface of the water. A common water pail, or wash tub may be converted into this kind of trough. But a very simple one, may be made by any body in the following manner:—First take a common tin or earthen milk pan, fill nearly full of water—next take a brick and soak it in water until all the air which is contained in its pores has escaped—then take a thin piece of board that will go into the pan and tie it on to the brick with a strong string, then put them into the pan. The brick will sink the board below the surface of the water, and thus your milk pan is converted into a genuine pneumatic trough, which may be set upon your table, and which we know to be a very convenient one for many experiments—for "times unnumbered have we tried it."

The next things wanted are a number of jars, or what may do on a small scale, some large tumblers for containing the gases. In our "yunker days," when jars and tumblers were scarce, and cash scarce, we have used junk bottles with the bottoms beat in or cut off,\* or else turned bottom up and their nozzles thrust in something heavy that would keep them below the surface of the water. But what is to be done with these jars? They are for

\*A very good method of cutting off the bottoms of bottles, is the following. Take a cotton or some other loosely twisted string, dip it in spirits of turpentine and tie it round the place where you wish to cut the glass. Set it on fire, turning the glass round in order that it may be heated equally. When sufficiently heated plunge it into cold water, and the glass will generally separate in the place which has been heat. Bottles with small wooden or tin tunnels cemented into their mouths by cement made of equal parts of resin, beeswax and Spanish brown—or brick dust, make very good substitutes for jars.

the purpose of containing the air while under examination, and for transferring gas from one place to another; and as the use of them readily requires some little experience, we must here give you a description of the mode of transferring gases.

Suppose, in the first place, you take a tumbler and plunge it into your tub of water, and fill it full of water, and then hold it under water with its bottom up; then take a small plate or a saucer, plunge it into the water and bring it up to the mouth of the tumbler so that it will rest in it. Then lift them both out together, the plate or saucer and the tumbler full of water. The plate will be nearly or quite full of water, and the tumbler also, and the pressure of the air spoken of in a former number will prevent the water from flowing out of the tumbler, and enable you to carry it where you please. If you wish to set it on the shelf of your pan upon the table, settle the plate and tumbler into the water of the pan until the mouth of the tumbler is under water, then take out the plate from beneath, and slip the tumbler upon the shelf where it will stand full of the water it had when taken out of the tub. In this way, large or tall jars or bottles can be used in a trough, which is itself too shallow to allow of their being sunk and filled in it. Having done this, and being sure that your jar is filled with water and not a jot of air contained in it—you may now practice the process of filling it with gas or air. This is usually done by slipping the edge of the tumbler or jar over the edge of the shelf, and leading a tube from the vessel from which the air is generated under it, or a hole may be made through the shelf and the jar set over it, and the tube pushed under to the hole, when the air or gas will rise up through the water and displace or push it down into the pan. In order to see this process and practice a little further before you get advanced sufficiently to generate different gases, take a small tube or a pair of bellows and blow gently under the tumbler keeping your hand upon it to keep it steady. You may thus partly or entirely fill it, and keep it in that situation as long as you please. But if you wish to transfer it into another jar, it will be necessary first to take the other jar and fill it with water as you did the first one, and let it set on the bottom of the tub or pail in which it is filled, or upon the shelf if there be one. Then take your plate as before, sink it down below the water in the pan and slip the jar containing air on to it—lift it out and carry it to the tub where the other one is—sink it into the water and take out the plate—hold one jar in each hand and raise the one full of water, up a little, and sink the air jar down, till its mouth is a little below the one full of water, then tip it over a little and also a little under the water jar, and the air will leave the first jar and pass up the other, and in this way you may shift a part or the whole from one jar to the other in such quantities, and as often as you please. The apparatus above described can be found in every farmer's house, and it will be a pleasant exercise for himself or boys, and girls too if they please, to practise the transferring air from jar to jar, for in such apparently slight and trivial operations depends the success of the practical chemist.

Having made you acquainted with a few of the articles of apparatus or tools needed thus far, let us attend to the analysis of the atmosphere, or common air, and see whether it be in reality a simple or compound substance. Suppose you take a candle and place it upon the shelf of your trough and light it. While burning, place a Jar which will of course, be full of common air, over it. The candle will burn for a short time, and then go out. When the air which has become somewhat heated by the flame of the candle has got cool—the water will rise up a little distance in the jar, showing that some of it has been "used up" or disappeared, but that some of it yet remains behind, yet what remains behind must be different from common air, or it would have allowed the candle to continue burning. But perhaps you will say that the smoke has filled the jar and added something which prevents its burning. It is true the smoke has arisen, and added something to the air, and this is therefore not the best experiment to prove what we wish. Well then, suppose you take, say an ounce of flowers of sulphur, & an ounce of iron filings, mix them in a cup with a little water, set it upon the shelf of the pneumatic trough—invert over it a jar full of common air, let it set there 24 hours—you will see that the air has somewhat disappeared and the water rises up in the jar. Again, if you do not wish to wait so long, to see the result, take a piece of phosphorus—a very combustible substance which you can buy at the apothecaries and which we shall describe hereafter, take something, say a piece of a brick-bat, put it upon the shelf of the trough so that it shall rise above the water, place on it the phosphorus, say a piece as large as a bean and touch it with a heated wire. The phosphorus will take fire, and you may then instantly put a jar of common air over it—there will be for a while a white vapor given off, but no smoke to trouble you—and you will soon perceive that a part of the air has been absorbed or made to disappear, and the water will rise in the jar to supply its place. The gas or air that remains behind appears transparent as before, but it will not support flame; put a mouse under and he will die very quickly—it will therefore not support life. Slip the jar off the shelf on to the plate and lift it out of the trough. Hold the jar steadily and carefully with the right hand, and be sure to hold it in one place & with the left clap down the plate from it & take it away, then with your left hand, take a lighted candle and put it up under the jar and you will see (if your have held it steadily) that the flame will be extinguished. This air must be lighter than common air for if not, it would have sunk down and common air have taken its place, and this common air we know would not have extinguished the flame. Now turn the mouth of the jar up for a moment, then turn it down, and again thrust up a lighted candle. It will now burn proving that the kind of gas which was in it before, and which would not support flame has escaped, and is lighter than common air. Hence then we have learned that common air is made up of at least two kinds of materials one of which will sup-



port flame, and disappears when a flame is put into a close vessel; the other will not support flame—will not support life, and is lighter than common air. In consequence of its not supporting life, the last was formerly called *azote*, from two Greek words, which mean a depriver of life. But as it has since been found that there are other gases which will not support life, it has been called, for reasons hereafter to be mentioned, Nitrogen. Atmospheric air then is made up of nitrogen and something else—that something else we will consider in our next.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

### On Capital Punishment. No. 3.

I further advert to the Report of the Committee of the last Legislature, by observing that Christ and his apostles never took it upon them to interfere with human law, or human judicature, as this was not their employment. But they often quoted the Old Testament Scriptures, thereby signifying that they were of Divine authority, at least the moral part, and not lightly to be set at naught. Christ did not come to make void the law, especially when the reason given is so so plain as that given in Genesis. "For in the image of God made he man." I make these remarks to shew that nothing to the point can with propriety be argued from the New Testament, being silent as to capital punishment.

Here I close my remarks on what I deem to be an important subject in which all are interested. I am aware that some among us, whom I much respect, differ from me in opinion on the subject—neither they nor I can claim infallibility. I am satisfied that they do not desire generally to lead others astray—I hope I am not so inclined. Well do I know that all have a Constitutional right to their opinions, but they should be formed with care and much deliberation as to their consequences. No doubt some have formed views and opinions destructive to society and themselves. If the simple intimations I have made have a bad tendency, I hope some one will prove it and set me right, which I shall take as a favor.

A. B.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

### Sensation and Enjoyment in Vegetables.

MR. HOLMES:—I am disposed to ask the author of the piece in No. 43 of the present volume of the Farmer, signed *Observe J. C. X.* If he will be so obliging as to reflect again on some of his ideas brought to view in that piece, the scope of which seems to be in answer to a remark of mine in a former paper, respecting his ideas of vegetables having enjoyment, &c. My remark was, that it was somewhat of a bold and new idea. I also remarked that if so they must have mind. No creature destitute of a mind could have enjoyment. I am still of the same opinion, the reasoning in the piece of *Observe J. C. X.* notwithstanding. I am no Phrenologist to the extent they carry their views—but with them I believe the organ called the *brain* is the seat or foundation from which all ideas flow or originate. To talk of any living creature having pain, knowingly, or enjoyment, destitute of brains or mind, appears to me incorrect. The brain I believe generally is found located in the head, but it is said that it is not always the case wholly so. The Tortois may have the brain diffused over his system different from most other creatures—so may the frog—if so, they are exceptions. But this I have no interest in. As respects my position that there must be mind in order to suffering or enjoy-

ment, what the author of the piece means in his remarks about bowels of compassion, heart, &c. appears rather enigmatical to me, for he certainly knows that sympathy and heart, or bowels of compassion, &c. are exercises of the mind, and that they mean, whenever used understandingly, the state of the affections or inclinations of the mind. In moral beings this state of the mind is spoken of as good or bad, according to its strongest inclination—for to act in pursuance of the strongest inclination is essential to moral agency in all beings—those having minds so far enlarged as to render them moral agents of course are accountable. The heart is often spoken of as shewing the state of the affections or bent of the mind, but who believes it to be the little palpitating organ through which blood flows to continue life—not any one, unless he believes that the intestines cause bowels of compassion and sympathy, which I maintain are exercises of the mind flowing from the brain.

That an animal has spasms or convulsive throbs after the more essential organs are removed (as the brain if you please) is not strange to any one who has any idea of the many sinews, cords and strings which are connected with the body, and which are spread through the whole system, coming originally from the brain; so removing the fountain may leave some or all the streams which have flowed from the fountain. Thus the butcher removes the fountain & knowing that the streams soon will cease to flow, waits like a man having bowels of compassions. As to vegetables, so called, having enjoyment or not, I am not about to deny or affirm, but if so, they must have a mind or thought, in which alone all pain and enjoyment is known. As to the skin mentioned by the author contracting on the application of warm substances, it only shews its elasticity, certainly plain to every one. Galvanism shows the same, even in the sinews and almost every part of a dead animal—no evidence of mind or of life in such movements can be argued.

I recollect when Galvanism was first used in England Mr. Fessenden was there, and to ridicule these great pretensions relative to its power he published the following lines:—

"To raise a dead dog he was able,  
Though laid in quarters on a table,  
And send him yelping through the town,  
With two legs up and two legs down."  
*See Terrible Tractoration.* SPECTATOR.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

### Ruta Baga.

MR. HOLMES:—How far should Ruta Baga be placed apart when growing on suitable manured land to yield the most profitable crop? I have heard of several modes of placing them. One plants them in drills 3 feet asunder one way, in hills the other 12 inches apart, leaving three plants in a hill placed diagonally—in this mode he uses a horse and harrow plough, or what is better, a Cultivator in dressing them.

Another plants them in the same way, leaving only one in a hill 12 inches apart in the drills—this mode produces large ones which are more likely to be hollow and defective than those being placed thicker.

Another places them 12 inches apart each way; this is Mr. Gibson's mode in New York, which he highly recommends.

Another, after manuring his land, ploughs it under, and then drills in his seed in the aperture between every other furrow—then dresses on the top with fine manure, ashes or plaster, and rakes or harrows it over lengthwise the furrows, which covers the seed that way, leaving one on every 8 inch-

es of ground. How many other modes there are I know not, but I am satisfied that if placed very thin they will be large and more likely to be defective or hollow, but less work to harvest them. If allowed to stand thicker they of course will be more numerous, sounder, and more labor in harvesting. Perhaps there may not be a great difference in their yielding per acre, if not left too thick, which renders them small, and the yield so too, which should always be avoided.

I am in favor of the mode of placing them between the furrows as above described, or 3 feet apart one way, placed the other in hills 12 inches apart, 3 plants only left in a hill set diagonally.—Will any of my brother farmers give us their views on the subject through the Farmer, and oblige one who believes we do not raise as many as is for our interest of vegetables for our cattle. Horses eat Ruta Baga well, cut up fine with a shovel on a plank, when not at hard service, and store swine will winter well on them—given whole, they will enjoy themselves in masticating them. This is doubted by some who apprehend that swine will not eat turnips. After a little fasting they will learn, and then they actually prefer them raw to potatoes in the same state, except for a change.

ENQUIRER.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

### Anti-friction vs. Anti-friction.

MR. HOLMES:—In the Farmer of Nov. 27th, I observed an article over the signature of "Anti-Friction," relating to an invention of which I was a joint inventor with E. Fisk, Esq., of this town. The writer of that article seems to be laboring under a very great mistake himself, or else, is desirous of giving the public very erroneous impressions in regard to our invention. The manner in which he questions the propriety of the award of the Incidental Committee; his quotations from the Free Press & Advocate, and the expression of his own belief on the subject, appear to have been designed to give the public an impression which is false in itself, and injurious to us. It seems necessary, therefore, that we should correct those impressions through the columns of your paper. The writer of that article is requested to give his name, that we may return our thanks to him for his officiousness, and be enabled to enlighten him on the subject of "Anti-Friction," before he attempts to enlighten the public again. As it is, we are left to guess him out; but not being so good a Yankee at guessing as some, I may not guess right; but I may safely guess him to be interested in the invention of Mr. Hinkley to which he alludes, or a pander to that concern. He says that he has seen one "Anti-friction," and believes it to be the same as that spoken of in the Free Press & Advocate. Now what does he mean? That we exhibited Mr. Hinkley's invention and received a premium that ought to have been awarded to him? Or does he mean to give the impression that we pirated Mr. Hinkley's principle, and exhibited it as our own? He asserts the former, but I conceive the latter to have been his intention, for any person that has seen Mr. Hinkley's gig, and our wagon, must know they are not "the same," though they may be ignorant of all the principles embraced in either. Of course, if such a person receives any impressions from his assertion, he must understand it in the latter sense.

"Anti-Friction" does not say he ever saw our wagon—I presume he never did see it, and I can guess where, and when, he saw our model. If he had seen both, the wagon and gig, he must have been exceedingly dull of apprehension, to have



thought them "the same," for there is scarcely the remotest resemblance between them.

Now for the evidence on which he would raise doubts of our "being the original inventors of this mode." The Free Press & Advocate says, "Mr. Benjamin Hinkley has invented an apparatus for the prevention of friction on the axletrees of carriages, steam cars, &c. \* \* \* The principle has been applied to a gig which may be seen in this town." (Hallowell.)

This is all the evidence he brings forward to show we are not "the original inventors of this mode;" as though there could be but one mode of reducing friction. "This mode," refers to our mode. Now the fact is, we are the ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF "THIS MODE" but not of Mr. Hinkley's mode. I shall now show that "this mode," and Mr. Hinkley's mode, are *distinctly different* modes of reducing friction; or in other words, shall correct the impression the gentlemen would make, that we have pirated Mr. Hinkley's principle, or any part of it. I am perfectly acquainted with Mr. Hinkley's principle, and also know what parts of it are original with him; and I sincerely believe that "Anti-Friction," how deeply soever he may be concerned in Mr. Hinkley's invention, is unable to explain, and ignorant of many principles embraced in it, and still more ignorant of the principles embraced in ours. The application of rollers inclosed in a box, or hoop, with a central space for the insertion of a bearing, for the purpose of reducing friction, is not original with Mr. Hinkley; but has been used in this country some years since, but under such an arrangement as to fail of accomplishing the desired object. The application of rollers, (or wheels with axles or central bearings,) connected in a circular train, and used as above, is not original with Mr. Hinkley. The Messrs. Pitts of Winthrop have used it some years, and they claim (and very prudently too,) its application to a horse power only. I do not know that Mr. Hinkley claims the application of rollers or wheels in his invention, as original with him, I presume he does not. It is very unfortunate for him if he does. I make these remarks merely, because the application of wheels and rollers, is the only respect in which there is the least resemblance between Mr. Hinkley's invention and ours; and this is not original with either of us. Those who have seen our wagon, readily perceive that the application of our invention, is simple, that it may be applied to any carriage (new or old,) without altering its form in any respect, or diminishing its beauty, strength, or durability, or the facility of any of its motions. Our apparatus is all confined within the hub of the wheel, which revolves on the axle as usual. Mr. Hinkley's is not applied to the hub, but to the axletree, between the wheels, and directly under the thills. The axle-tree revolves with the wheels, one of which may be made fast to it. His whole apparatus (which is clumsy,) is exposed to view under the body of the gig, which gives it an uncouth appearance. Its application to four wheel carriages, is altogether impracticable, if not impossible. We make use of *bona fide* rollers, having no axle or central bearing. Mr. H. does not use rollers, scientifically speaking, but wheels having axles or central bearings, which he can in no wise dispense with. We use two grades of rollers of different sizes, revolving different ways without axles, and performing different offices, never using less than four of each grade to a box, and two boxes to a carriage wheel, increasing the number of rollers according to the size of the bearing.

We also combine our rollers in such a manner they can never collapse together, nor into the cen-

tre in the absence of the axle. Mr. H. uses four wheels only, of one grade, all revolving one way on their own axles, and performing the same office. Their axles are connected in such a manner that they are kept at all times at a uniform distance from each other, so that when the axle, or the wheels become worn a very little, the axle will drop into the sags between the wheels, and produce a jolting motion, four times for each revolution of the carriage wheel. In our contrivance, one grade of rollers operate upon the other, in such a manner as to adapt them to the size of the axle as it becomes worn, and obviate this difficulty.

I would not be understood as saying any thing disparaging of Mr. Hinkley's invention; I think it a good one, but I believe ours to be far better.

I think I have now given "Anti-Friction" all the necessary explanation he has called for in relation to the award of the Incidental Committee. I have also shown that we have adopted no part of the principle used by Mr. Hinkley for reducing friction; and shown what parts of that principle are not original with him; and by comparison have shown that there is very little resemblance between his mode and ours. And in conclusion, I say to Mr. (or Capt.) "Anti-Friction," (as the case may be) that we claim as *original* with us, the particular combination of rollers of two grades as above described, and the application of it to the hubs of carriage wheels; and if he has now any doubts on the subject, or believes "this mode" to be "the same" as Mr. Hinkley's, I call on him to produce stronger reasons than any he has given in the article now noticed, if he would avoid the suspicion of fomenting "a friction between the anti-frictions," from interested motives.

J. C. GREEN.

Fayette, Dec. 7th, 1835.

From the Silk Culturist.

### Rhode Island Silk Company.

Few in the community are aware of the extent to which the culture and manufacture of Silk has already progressed in New England. Formerly, silk was produced in small quantities in the Counties of Windham and Tolland in Connecticut; and though in some towns, it might be considered as one of their staple products; yet it excited but little interest, and was scarcely known beyond their limits. The small quantity of silk grown, was mostly manufactured into sewing Silk and Twist, and bartered for goods at the country stores, or 'peddled out' by some member of the family in which it was made. Now there are several large Silk manufacturing establishments in operation in New England, three of which are considered of sufficient importance to bear the names of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the respective States in which they are located. Another, and probably a larger concern, have assumed the more imposing cognomen, "The New England Silk Company," and soon we expect to hear of the formation of THE UNITED STATES SILK COMPANY, and at no very distant future day the AMERICAN. The interest awakened in favor of the culture and manufacture of silk promises the happiest results both to the community and the individuals concerned in it. If we do not deceive ourselves, we shall soon see our fair sisterhood proudly promenading the streets, clad from 'head to foot' in American silk, and rejecting foreign fabrics with the same disdain they would the foreign hands by which they are manufactured.

The Providence Journal, after speaking in terms of commendation of Mr. Gay, a celebrated silk machinist, which that gentleman richly merits, thus speaks of the Rhode Island Silk Company:—

This company, which was late the "Valentine Silk Company," was incorporated at the recent session of our Legislature, with a capital of \$100,000. Their factory is situated upon Eddy street, the next building to the old glass house. The machinery, with which it is nearly filled, is propelled by a six horse power steam engine. The steam is

generated with the siftings of anthracite coal, at the expense of 33 cents per day. This, till recently, useless and refuse portion of the coal, is ignited and rendered about as valuable as any other, by the aid of Reynold's patent blowing apparatus.—While preparing their machinery and instructing their operatives in the art, they have manufactured from 16 to 1800 yds of rich heavy goods. The number of hands has recently been very much increased, and with the additional power looms about to be put in, the company contemplate making from 300 to 400 yards of goods per week. Of course, as there is no domestic supply, they are compelled to manufacture foreign silk. Another year, however, they will probably derive a considerable amount of the raw material from their own plantation. This plantation is on the western border of the city, and consists of thirty-six acres of land particularly well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and is already in a high state of cultivation. Upon it, there is a large well finished two story house, and a barn and granary—a cocoonery 150 feet long, built last spring, and about 16,000 mulberry trees of very vigorous growth most of which are five years old, and the remainder four. From these trees it is estimated that an average amount of at least 2000 pounds of wound silk may be produced per year, for the next five or two ounces to a tree—and the succeeding five years double the amount. This is a moderate estimate compared with the one made by the Boston Company, and indeed, compared with the results of experience, of those who have been engaged in growing silk in Connecticut for many years. The company are about putting out 40,000 more trees of three years' growth, in hedges, after the Italian mode. These, it is estimated, will yield an average rate of one ounce of wound silk to a tree per year, for the next five years, or 2500 pounds per year. The total product of the farm in silk, according to this estimate, would be worth, at four dollars per pound, \$18,000. One half of this amount is allowed for attendance upon the cocoonery and winding the silk into a marketable state, leaving a nett profit of \$9000. In addition to this ought to be reckoned the value of the crops of corn and potatoes which the best condition of the trees will require should be planted among them. With a liberal application of fish, which abound, as a manure within less than half a mile of the farm, it may beyond doubt, be rendered much more productive than in the above calculations, is anticipated, and by planting in hedge rows 100,000 more trees, which it is competent to sustain, would of course yield a manifold increase of silk. On one side of the farm is a beautiful pond, from which the trees may be watered, by the aid of a force pump, in any period of drought.

The whole establishment of this Company is now in fine order, and is judiciously located and well arranged for the purpose of exhibiting to our farmers and manufacturers the mode of operating this important branch of business. The soil of Rhode Island is well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and the very borders of the roads may be appropriated to this use. There can hardly be a limit assigned to the amount of wealth which would accrue to this State, should its population be generally engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of silk. We have taken much pains to ascertain, from persons long acquainted with silk growing in Connecticut, what are the actual profits of the tree, and it is our purpose to give the results at another time.

From the Silk Culturist.

### Sewing Silk.

We have taken the trouble to ascertain, as accurately as may be, the amount of sales of sewing silk by the wholesale dealers in this city, and find it falls but a little short of \$25,000 annually. If to this sum is added the amount sold by retailers, and consumed in the large manufacturing establishments most of which is purchased in New York, it is supposed the amount would exceed \$40,000. If the sales and consumption are proportionably large in other places the aggregate amount of the United States must be altogether larger than has been supposed.

DESPATCH.—The President's Message reached Augusta, Maine, in 43 hours, travelling upon an average 14 miles an hour.



## Female Education.

## ADDRESS.

*Delivered at the opening of the Northampton Female Seminary, Nov. 1835. By REV. J. TODD.*

He who has been accustomed to have his thoughts move in a particular channel, and to have his attention confined to a particular profession, can hardly turn aside into an untrodden path with safety to himself, or comfort to his audience. In such attempts the demand is tacitly or plainly made, that the good natured hearers be content with good intentions, where instruction, and interest, and even eloquence might be expected.

At the revival of learning in Europe, a most curious spectacle was exhibited. Nothing was so sure a passport to notice and immediate celebrity as literary fame. All classes panted for a participation in such honors, and all were exceedingly jealous lest they should not obtain their share. Woman was not behind in claiming her full share of the glory which had so recently burst forth, and which was so dazzling; but lest this might be denied her she took the field to combat the whole male sex, and to prove that the female sex were fully equal, nay, if any thing, really superior to the male; and so sweeping were the conclusions, that the silliest women were to be allowed superior to the wisest men. This, of course, produced retaliation, and the lords of creation took the field to drive back so presumptuous a foe into the shades of retirement. Then came the heat of battle. Great ladies, court ladies, titled ladies, and men dependent on them for bread or office, or promotion, wrote and published scores of volumes to prove the equality, if not the superiority of the female sex.

The results were, that those who expected to become immortal by the works with which they hoped to prove that they deserved to be, were soon forgotten; and the question as to the equality of the sexes is to day, as much open for discussion as at that time.

To my own mind this question is clearly settled—not by the discussions which have been had on the subject, but by a higher arbiter than man. It seems to me that it is no more plain that He who gave the fin to the fish and the wing to the bird, has made them for different spheres of action and existence, than that he has created the sexes to move in spheres so different that they will hardly bear comparison.—By his firmer texture, by his more comprehensive plans, by his more energetic powers, man will ever sway the destiny of the nation, grasp the helm of the ship in the storm, draw out the army in battle array, and control the commerce, the national intercourse, and the finances of the world: while woman will move in her own sphere, a sphere smaller and less in its direct results and relations, which she will more beautifully, more completely, more contentedly and more happily fill. In grasp of thought and comprehensiveness of plan, she will fall short of man, but she is quicker to perceive results and bearings and will more clearly see all that lies within the compass of her vision. While he slowly examines, and ponders and comes to results, she will reach hers almost intuitively. If he reads human nature more deeply, she will form judgments, correct as far as they go, in much less time. If in the totality of his character, man has a wider range of thought, and plans, and action, woman is more finished and more complete in some one or more parts of character.—He has a wide field upon which he labors and over which he vexes himself. She has a garden which is beautiful and in order without anxiety. If he gains a higher meed, it is because, like the turtle running the race with the fox, he plods on, while she looses, not so much through want of power to reach the goal, as through a want of patience to plod without stopping to gather flowers by the way. Her honor, and dignity, and safety all lie in a sphere different from his. She can never know human nature as well as man, for the plain reason that she could not go out and learn it as we do, without being injured and unsexed by the knowledge.

The exact place which she deserves, however, can never be assigned to woman, till she has had privileges equal to our own. This she never has had, so far as education and discipline of mind are concerned. And we might as well undertake to say that the Hottentot cannot be equal to the white man, because he has never as yet been placed in circumstances suitable to develop his true character. The

female mind has not yet had its powers tested, and therefore, perhaps all inferences are premature. I speak of what has been, and not of what may be.

I propose on this occasion to allude to the objections which lie in the minds of parents against a full and complete education of their daughters—objections which I hope are not frequent in this community, but which I have repeatedly heard urged as unanswerable and insurmountable; and these may usually be reduced to three.

1. *A thorough education of a daughter is not necessary.*

Perhaps few parents are aware how much they grudge what they pay for the education of their daughters, and there is a secret feeling in the community that all the money thus expended is lost, or nearly so. Not so when we expend it for a son. We train him up through a long and thoro' course of study, and ere long we have returns; and what is especially gratifying to people who talk much of dollars and cents, the returns are in money. That son will not only make his education available for his own improvement, but with it, he can earn his bread, he can have a powerful hold on the confidence and esteem of the community as a physician, or he can stand in the pulpit in the high character of a messenger of God. By his education alone, he can earn a reputation which shall make life pleasant, and give him immortality after death. Not so with the daughter. You may give her any amount of education, and she can never become a lawyer, a physician, or a preacher. Her education is not available in money, and her character and influence do not essentially depend on her education. Hence the feeling that all such expenditures are lost, and that the daughter is very well off, if not quite as well off without a well cultivated mind. But is this so? Are there no returns made for her education? Let us see.

Woman is naturally a being of sensibility, and in her youth, her spirits are peculiarly buoyant and elastic. Visions dawn before the mind bright and beautiful as the choicest tints of the rainbow, and in her morning sky not a cloud is seen, or a chill felt. Nothing could be wider from the truth than such visions. Her path through life is one of sober, anxious deep responsibilities. The days of darkness will be many. There are sorrows, anxieties, disappointments and griefs accompanying her through life, which cannot be alleviated even by sympathy, because they are too deep and hidden for sympathy to know. Your child must meet all these: and it is the business of education to chasten and sober the imagination, to direct the sensibilities and if a quick and an acute sensibility cannot be removed, it can at least be driven from the nerves, and cherished only in the heart. Every mother knows that her child is not prepared for the duties of life, till all this is done, and her daughter is prepared to take a sober view of her destiny and to meet it without disappointment and without repining.

Your daughter may be in one of the extremes of life, either in prosperity or adversity—perhaps in both at different periods. In the one she will be proud and vain, and in the other, jealous, peevish, morose and envious, without fail, unless she be properly educated in early life. And she will not be properly educated, unless it be made no small object in the calculations of the parents.

Your daughter is not expected to shew her education as an author, as a great scholar, but in a way peculiar to her station. She is to be fitted to make it the object of life to do good without notice, to be incessant in exertions to benefit others, without applause, without praise, and almost without the forms of acknowledgement. Her station in life will give her the opportunity to shew her education, not in doing great things in an ordinary manner, but in doing small things in the best manner. It will be seen, in the peacefulness of home, in the appearance of her family, and in the ten thousand little things which cannot be named, but which are essential to the good order, peace, and respectability of a virtuous family.

She may become a teacher; and here a field indefinite in extent is opened, and the demand very great. I could mention female teachers in New England whose income for teaching is over \$1000 annually; and in other parts of the country some whose salary is better than three times this sum. But it is not of money that I would speak. I cannot describe the power of one, who may have the moulding, shaping, and almost making of minds which

are committed to her in the morning of life. The destiny of minds imperishable are first committed to the female, and all that is dear in time and eternity is placed under her immediate and constant, and powerful influence.

There are times, too, when woman is called by the providence of God to walk in a loftier sphere, and to shew in acts great, because great in their benefits, what she may do. When the infidelity of France had ripened its fruits and was commencing that drama which made the world stand and shudder, these principles both religious and political, seemed about to be rolled over England;—and for a time it seemed as if the empire Isle must be swallowed up in the vortex into which France was already drawn. The king and the brilliant galaxy of talent around the throne were awe-struck, and knew not what to do. The nation seemed about to be resolved into the elements of chaos. It was then that a daughter of a poor clergyman took her pen and did what Parliaments and armies could not do. She was a woman, and would be heard without prejudice; and with her pen she did more for the salvation of her nation and the world, than the proudest monarch that was ever denominated "Great;" and as long as the "sea girt Isle" shall stand, and as long as the English tongue is spoken, as long as patriotism and religion are found on earth, and as long as the sweet bonds of social intercourse, and the dear charities of life shall be known on earth, so long will the name of HANNAH MORE be held in grateful remembrance. But let it never be forgotten, that her intercourse with the poor in her visits to do them good, gave her that knowledge of their wants and habits, and modes of thinking, which gave her writings a control and an influence that seemed like omnipotence.

You will all say, I would give my daughter the first education within my reach, if she might do as much good as Hannah More. Aye, and would you not, if she could do an hundredth or a thousandth part as much good? I am certain you would. Remember that her father did not know, did not suspect that she would do as much good as she did. Nay, he did not know as she would do any good while she was receiving her education. But he educated her for God, and God accepted the offering. For my own part, I do believe that every part of a good education bestowed upon the daughter is as available and as valuable to the world, as it would be if bestowed upon a son; and those views seem to me to be exceedingly contracted, which would bestow hundreds if not thousands in the education of a son, and yet grudge what is paid for the education of the daughter.

2. *The second objection to the complete education of a daughter is, that it is too expensive.*

That this objection is founded in truth, I have neither the power nor the disposition to deny. It is expensive to educate a daughter in one of our best High Schools; and I am going, very briefly to assign three plain reasons for it.

1. While it is not my business to quarrel with fashion, or public opinion, yet it must be admitted by all, that it is sometimes expensive to obey the orders of fashion. For example, public opinion seems to demand that your daughter have her education completed by the time that she is eighteen, while your son may study till twenty-five or thirty before he completes his. You send her to the High School at the age of twelve or thirteen. She has now five or six years only in which to complete her education. The great burden of the expense of her education is consequently brought within that period, and thus the burden is felt more decidedly. Were the education of a son to be brought within a period equally short, you would find that his expenses would be greatly enhanced.

2. Another reason is, that you expect your daughter during these few years to learn almost everything at once. You wish her mind to be disciplined by Mathematics, perhaps also by Latin, her English studies to be all carried on simultaneously, that she know French, learn to draw, perhaps needle-work and Music, and it may be, some four or five other branches besides. Each and all of these branches are to be carried forward at the same time, and as rapidly as your son advances in a single study.—Now what is the consequence? The Teachers of these High Schools see what is demanded in the education of your daughter; they see what time will be allowed them, and what must be done in that time. They understand, partially at least, that it is a kind of hot-bed business, by which the mind



is to be forced and urged to its utmost speed. They must, of consequence, have more teachers, must pay their teachers well, and this greatly adds to the expenses of education. Suppose you were to supply the market in a single city with vegetables raised in hot beds and green-houses. Who does not see that it would require more gardeners, and that the prices in the market must be greatly enhanced? If a man were to undertake to raise all the vegetables which he needed in a year during the single month of a Greenland summer, he must be prepared to pay a high price for them. Whenever public opinion shall so change that a daughter may have as many years in which to complete her education as a son has, this change will materially alter the expenses of Female Schools. But till this is done, he who undertakes to drive at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, ought not to complain if he finds his riding somewhat expensive.

3. A third reason why Female education is so expensive is, that we have made no provision to have it low. A man undertakes to educate a son and a daughter, and is astonished to find that the tuition of his daughter is as high, or even higher than that of his son at one of the first colleges in New England; and he wonders how this can be so; he murmurs and complains. I am not surprised at this; I wish him to see where the difficulty lies. Our Schools, Academies and Colleges for our sons, are *endowed Institutions*. You will find no College and no Academy, at which the tuition is moderate, without ample funds. They do not expect that the tuition fees will pay any thing more than a small fraction of the expenses of the Institution. The public, years ago, has laid up funds, endowed the Professorships, reared up the buildings, purchased a Library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and placed the institution on such a footing in regard to funds, that they expect and wish to have the tuition low; and so low that even the poorest boy can obtain the first education which our land affords. Every institution of the kind wants scholars, and not money. The tuition would be nothing towards defraying the expenses. This is the reason why our sons can be educated comparatively cheap; and this is as it should be; and from my heart I wish it were so that every thing in the shape of tuition-fees in our Colleges, Seminaries and Academies was done away. It is so at the Theological Seminary at Andover, and some others.

But for our daughters, we have made no such provisions. We have never reared up and endowed a Seminary for them at the public expense. We have never collected funds to pay their teachers, to furnish them with Libraries, and Apparatus, and all the thousand things necessary for a good education. All has to be done by private individuals. We expect a Lady to be qualified to teach any thing, to procure Buildings, furniture, Apparatus, procure the first rate Teachers, give our daughters the best education which the land affords, and then wonder why all this costs something! Another thing. A poor man, (and let it be remembered) a poor man cannot, as things now are, give his daughter the best education which can be had; and it would be easier for him to give his son a complete collegiate education, than to educate his daughter proportionally. This ought not to be so. The remedy would be, to build Female Seminaries, to endow them with funds, to furnish them, to give the teachers proper tools, proper buildings, and then to co-operate with them as we do with the teachers of our sons, and then they will present a very different aspect. Give us funds, let us rear up Female Seminaries, let us furnish them and place them in these respects on the footing of our existing Seminaries, and you shall have your daughter educated at a trifling expense. Not only so, but the poor and the rich may meet together; and the poorest man may have his child fitted to fill and adorn any station which is proper for woman to fill. Who needs be told that if a daughter be born in a poor family, it is next to impossible for her to rise much superior to her station or birth, while a son from the same family, may rise and be a nation's boast! I repeat it, this ought not to be so; but till the public have made provision for Female Seminaries as they have for boys, tuition must and will be high; the rich only can enjoy them, and the poor man's daughter is unprovided for.

3. The third objection to a thorough education of a daughter is, that it will unfit her for work.

Instances have been known in which the impression has been made that the child was to be useless

while obtaining her education, inasmuch as that takes all her time, and that when completed, she is so vain, that she is above work and despises it.—The amount of the objection is, that education 'spoils a girl for any useful work.'

So far as my observation extends, there are three classes of young females to whom the objection would apply, and concerning whom it is true that they are "spoiled for work."

a. Those whose education is *superficial*. Nothing ever makes a man or a woman so vain, and so quickly too, as a superficial education. For example, a father takes but little pains with the education of his daughter till she is nearly or quite grown up. He then selects some boarding school to which he sends her for a few months, or it may be a year or two. She returns home at the end of that period, prodigiously improved, with new airs and notions, and with a feeling that for a young lady as learned and refined as she is, to return to domestic work, would be exceedingly vulgar. Now the reason why she feels so is, that her education is superficial. A disciplined mind will never feel so; and the reason why she does, is, that she can remember the time when she was ignorant, and comparing her present attainments with what they were a short time since, they seem very great,—and hence the vanity. The remedy for this result is, to begin to educate your daughter so early that when grown up, she cannot remember the time when she was ignorant. A thorough education will cure, or rather, will prevent the feeling to which I allude.

b. The remark applies to those who get the idea that they are *geniuses*. A genius, of course, must be above work;—and some girls get this idea of themselves. But who is to blame? The young Miss is so unfortunate as to write a composition containing a smart sentence or two, or, what is still more unfortunate, she writes some *verses*. They are copied and the parents and the whole circle of friends read them over and come to the conclusion that their child is a *genius*. She can now say or write smarter things than any body else. She is flattered and has her vanity cultivated, by the injudicious and partial praise of her friends, till she believes, what she can never find true, that she is a genius! If parents have a child who is *really*, like the departed Hemans, one of nature's geniuses, they can well afford to excuse her if she does not perform much domestic work; and if they flatter her till she believes she is such, and then refuses to labor, I cannot see that they can blame any body but themselves. As to those who take up the idea that they are geniuses, I believe for the most part, they are as free from deserving the title as the honest Monk was, when he complained in barbarous Latin, that he was cruelly beaten by an angel because his style so much resembled Cicero's!

c. The remark applies to those who are *improperly* educated.

I am aware that I have used a very indefinite term, for that education must of course, be improper, whose results are such as the objection contemplates. But I will illustrate by an example. In some places, such as London, it is frequently the case that a particular branch, such as music, is insisted upon and taught, in such a way that the pupil is good for nothing besides. A gentleman mentions a friend of his, and he says the case was by no means an unusual one, who had his daughter taught music to that extent, that the time consumed would have been four and a half years to this one branch, allowing ten hours each day for study. At the completion of her education, she married a man who hated music, and all this time and expense was lost, to say nothing about unfitting her for business. If parents, or guardians make such mistakes in the education of their daughters, such results will follow; and in general, where the ornamental parts of education predominate, the pupil will be "spoiled for work."

But this will not be the result of a judicious, proper education; and I think I can make it plain. A balanced, cultivated, disciplined mind, will never feel above work, for this reason. Such a mind looks at the mind as the glory of man; the eye, the ears, the hands and the feet are the servants of the soul. And who feels above calling for his servant to harness his horse, or to brush his boots. It no more degrades the soul to use the hand, or the foot, than to use the ear, or the eye as my audience are now doing,—or to use the tongue, as I am doing.

These are all so many servants of the soul, and when I see a man or a woman who feels ashamed

to work, I need no other evidence that whatever else they may have, they have not an enlarged and cultivated mind. They do not understand the nature of man. Madame De Stael filled Europe with her fame as an author. A gentleman called on her as she was surrounded by proof-sheets, music, harpsichords, guitars, and the like. 'How is it possible,' said he, 'for you to cultivate all these refinements at once?' 'Oh,' said she, 'these are not what I am vain of. Any body could do these; but what I value myself upon is, that I have no less than seventeen different trades, by any of which I could earn my living with my hands, if necessity required.' Let the mind of your child be properly, thoroughly disciplined, and you need never fear but she will so exalt the soul above the body as to use her hands when propriety requires. And the best regulated families with which I am acquainted are those in which the wife and the mother are the best educated. They take comprehensive views of life and its duties, and so lay their plans that the little vexations and troubles which harass and torment other families, never disturb them. They expect them, and they prepare for them.

A complete education for a female begins and ends with God; and whatever man in his pride, may say or feel, woman needs religion to support her here. She must be wretched, at times, without it. And the glory of the Gospel is, that in Christ Jesus, there is neither circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, neither male nor female. All are alike before him; and if she perform her duties aright here, woman shall hereafter become a polished stone in the temple of God above. She should be educated for eternity, and measuring her influence and destiny no other scale should be used. We trust that it was on this scale we measured, when we erected this beautiful edifice. Here we hope our daughters' daughters shall be trained up for God,—that they may serve him faithfully here, and see his face and enter into his joy hereafter. We give, we dedicate this Building to God, that in it, our children may be taught, disciplined, and thoroughly educated; and we pray that the saving influences of the Spirit may often visit these beautiful rooms, and purify and sanctify the heart, and that angels may often, from this place, bear the tidings above, that to-day a sinner hath repented.

From the Silk Culturist.

### Hard Times.

Some farmers are so habituated to fault finding, that let seasons be ever so favorable, crops ever so abundant, and prices of produce ever so high, they will still complain about hard times. They also assign them as reasons for 'pulling up stakes' and moving west where man is not doomed to 'eat bread by the sweat of his face.' They say, land which in 'old times' could be bought for 'forty shillings' an acre, is now selling at fifty and sixty dollars—that corn which used to be sold for 'half a crown,' and oats at 'a pistareen' a bushel, are now selling, the former at a dollar and the latter at sixty-two and a half cents, and that every thing else is proportionably high—that, in short, the times are so hard they must go to Illinois or Michigan, where land can be bought 'for a song,' and where roast turkeys and fricasseed chickens are skipping about and begging to be eaten.

We accidentally met one of these grumblers a few mornings since. He was an old acquaintance, a farmer, from a neighboring town. After the customary salutations and inquiries respecting the health of his family, we asked him if there was any thing new. He said there was 'nothing stirring' except hard times, and he supposed that was no news. We informed him we had not been aware that the times were hard; but on the contrary, had supposed they were unusually easy, especially for farmers. He replied that we were 'mightily mistaken'—that the times were so hard that farmers found it very difficult to maintain their families and raise money enough to pay their taxes, and as for himself, he was so embarrassed that he must 'sell out,' and go where land was cheaper, and better.

We expressed our regret at finding him in straitened circumstances, and tendered him every assistance in our power in extricating himself from his difficulties. We told him we were laying in our winter supplies, and would take some of his produce off his hands and pay him the money for



it—that if he would bring us in a few cords of two feet wood, we would give him three dollars a cord for it; but he said he had none to spare, having already cut off so much 'to buy necessities' that he should soon have to buy for his own fire. We told him we wanted a few loads of hay for which we expected to pay eighteen, or twenty dollars a ton; but he said his grass lands had almost wholly 'run out,' and his crop was so light that he should probably have to buy for his own stock by the middle of March. We offered him a dollar a bushel for corn—sixty-two cents for oats—twenty-five for butter, &c. &c. He said they were great prices; but he was one of that unfortunate class of beings, who 'when it rained porridge always had their dishes bottom side up'—that he had none of these things to sell, but had them all to buy for the support of his family.

We enquired about his farm, and the assistance he had in cultivating it. He said he had one hundred acres of what was once 'tolerably good land,' but it was 'worn out' and would not pay the expense of cultivation—that his house was 'a leaky old thing,' the roof of which he had been trying to cover for eight or ten years; but could not as yet get money enough to buy shingles—that he had three stout boys at home of twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age and that they all had to 'work like dogs' to 'bring the year about,' and after all 'it was a tough match to make the buckle and strap meet,' and some years they did not meet at all, in which case he was obliged to 'go on tick.' He imputed his difficulties wholly to the times—reprobated extravagance in female dress—expatiated with considerable warmth on the evils of pride, and wound up his story, by sighing out that it was 'terrible hard times.'

We told him that he had fully satisfied us that it was indeed hard times, so far as the times concerned him—that he might go to Illinois, Michigan, or any where else and rest assured they would follow him, unless he 'turned over a new leaf,' and that he might as soon expect to get rid of 'original sin' as poverty in the course he was pursuing. That if he wanted better times to stop grumbling and go home—shingle his house—brush up his farm and remember in future to always have his dish right side up.

*From the Silk Culturist.*

### Culture of the Strawberry.

After so much has been said and done to induce farmers to devote a small portion of their land and labor to the purposes of horticulture, it is astonishing they should be willing to deny themselves and their families the luxuries which a garden and fruit yard furnish, and be content to set down to a meal of 'pot luck,' at least three hundred and sixty-five times in the year. If a farmer would be a 'good liver,' his farm and garden must furnish his wife with the 'wherewith,' or he must not complain if she sets a poor dinner before him. If he loves cherry puddings, he must set out cherry trees before finding fault with his wife for not making them—if he is fond of quince, currant or gooseberry preserves, his wife will be delighted to put them on the table; but it is to be hoped he will be good natured if she does not, if there is nothing but pig weeds and potatoe tops in the garden from which she can gather them.

Among the numerous kinds of fruits which are indispensable to good living is the strawberry. Besides being a most delicious dessert fruit, it is considered by medical men a valuable medicine in several diseases—particularly putrid fevers and pulmonary consumptions. A free use of strawberries, it is said, will both prevent and cure the rheumatism. Every farmer's wife ought to consider her dinner table incompletely furnished, for at least four weeks in the heat of summer unless it has upon it a dessert of strawberries and cream—She ought also to consider her tea table deficient unless strawberry jam is among her preserves and sweet-meats—and who does not love an occasional bowl of strawberries and milk?

But while we insist that every farmer's wife should furnish her table with delicious fruit, we would not compel her, or her daughters, to 'go a strawberrying' in the old fashioned way their grandmothers did.—Even they were so extravagantly fond of strawberries as to ramble about the fields, with their 'sun-bonnets' on their heads, and 'strawberry baskets' in their hands, in pursuit of them. If farmers

would have strawberries they must devote a small portion of their gardens to their cultivation. There are several varieties of excellent flavor, and by a judicious selection, and a little labor, a full supply may be had through the season.—The ordinary method of cultivation is to prepare the ground, by manuring and spading, and transplant in August. The distances between the rows is generally from eighteen inches to two feet, and between the plants from nine to fifteen inches, according to the varieties. The runners the first year are cut off before they take root. Some cultivators cut off the leaves in autumn. The second year the runners are permitted to take their course—filling up the spaces between the plants and producing, ordinarily, a good crop of large sized strawberries. Some lay down straw or grass for the runners to run upon. The utility of this is manifest in many respects, but especially in keeping the fruit from coming in contact with the earth, by which it would be injured by dirt. After the fruit is gathered the straw should be removed and the plants cleared of weeds.—They should be transplanted every second year.

*From the Silk Culturist.*

Sir,—Having never seen in the publications of the day, any statement of the quantity of leaves raised from the *Morus Multicaulis*, we will inform the readers of your valuable publication, that last spring we set out several hundred cuttings on land composed of dry sandy loam, at the rate of 14000 to the acre, and each cutting produced on an average, eight ounces of leaves. At this rate one acre will produce seven thousand pounds, and allowing one hundred pounds of leaves for one pound of silk, it will give seventy pounds of silk to the acre, which at the low estimate of \$4.50 per pound, will amount to \$315. Trees two years old upon the same soil, averaged 2 1-2 lbs. of leaves each. The next year it is our intention to ascertain from actual experiment, the quantity of silk that can be made from one acre of cuttings planted in the manner above stated, and we entertain no doubts whatever, the result will be seventy pounds.

Yours &c. R. & F. CHENEY.  
Manchester Nov. 13, 1835.

*Suffield, Nov. 20th, 1835.*

I have recently been taking up my Chinese Mulberry plants, and have made some observations which, if you think worthy, you may present to the public. I find that layers from the present years' growth, have taken root much better than those of the former years' growth, except where the old trees were laid down early in the spring. It is, therefore, recommended to those who wish to increase the number of their trees to cut off all of the limbs, and most of the upright stock for cuttings and depend on new sprouts for layers.

There is however, one exception in to the above—those trees which are small, and the whole laid down when the tree is set out and slightly covered with earth, sprout from each bud and put out roots at the same time—these should have earth added to them, from time to time, until they are covered about two or three inches. They will then be found to grow luxuriantly, as each sprout seems to put out and depend on its own roots; while the layer increases but little in size during the whole summer. I think it therefore, better not to top the small plants as they will yield a greater increase if cultivated, as above directed.

I have made the above observations while fresh in my mind, and would suggest them to others who are engaged in the culture of this valuable tree.

T. J. BESTOR.

### Summary.

**LATEST FROM TEXAS.**—Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from the camp of the Texans near Behar, dated Nov. 1, that an engagement had occurred between the Mexicans and the Texans. The former, says the Bee, were to the number of 300 cavalry and 100 infantry; and attacked the latter in their encampment under Col. Bowie and Capt. Fanning, with a force of about 90 men: but the Texans repulsed the attack with only the loss of one man, while 16 were killed and as many wounded on the part of the assailants. Money and arms were also captured—both desirable kinds

of ammunition; with some prisoners, among whom are two Mexican officers. The main body of the Texans shortly advanced; and the enemy retreated to the garrison at San Antonio.

The troops sent from this place—now to the number of 500, had arrived at head quarters, ready for action.

The delegates were to have met in general consultation, which was postponed in consequence of the premature commencement of the war.

An armed vessel had attempted to land at Valesco and fired on the town: but having met with a warm reception from the citizens with an 18 pounder, they were soon compelled to cut sea.

The intelligence from the Mexican states is not very definite. Protests and remonstrances against the central system, have been published in various quarters, and the whole country appears to be in a ferment. It is intended to send 3, or 4,000 troops to Texas from Vera Cruz. Rumor adds that Santa Anna had actually prepared to head in person the troops sent via Vera Cruz to Texas; but that despatches from the interior demanded his presence nearer the seat of the Mexican government. It was currently rumored here yesterday that the monarcal party of Mexico had raised a sum amounting at present to 2 millions to support the central system and march against Texas. These forces and Santa Anna will be required against Alvarez, who is becoming dominant in the south. Indeed the whole of Mexico is in a ferment; and if Mehia plays his card well when he reaches Tampico, Austin, Sayala and he may meet Alvarez in the city of Mexico in 2 months hence. The Texans will not cease till they render their own liberty and the constitution of 1824 triumphant in Mexico; and till they shall have been hailed as the saviors of federal freedom and republican institutions.—American Texans against Mexican monks—what a contrast?

The constitution of a central republic has been passed by Congress and published. The deputy president Barragan has sworn fidelity to it. Alvarez is becoming powerful in the south, and may keep the chief at home to protect himself in that quarter. Texans are in correspondence with the Federalists of Mexico, who are in resistance to the Consolidationists.

**Escape of Prisoners.**—The Baltimore Patriot says that ten of the prisoners confined in Baltimore County Jail, on charges of being concerned in the riots in that city in August last, made their escape from confinement on Sunday night.

**Shocking Accident.**—The Baltimore Chronicle of Friday says:—A lady residing near the lower end of Pratt street, being indisposed, yesterday sent for an attorney to draw her will. He immediately attended, but on his arrival found her burned to death. It is supposed that, having arisen from her bed and approached the fire, she had, either from weakness or apoplexy, fallen into it—and, as no person was in the room to assist her, she was burned to death."

**Sentence of the Rev. Mr. Cheever.**—The Supreme Court of Mass. at Salem disposed, on Friday last, of the case of the commonwealth vs. Rev. Mr. Cheever, for a libel on Deacon J. Stone, by pronouncing the following sentence:

*That Mr. Cheever be imprisoned thirty days in the common jail, and give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for keeping the peace two years.*

Portland Cour.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The two Houses of Congress convened on Monday, in their respective Chambers. The V. President of the U. S. being President of the Senate *ex-officio*, took the Chair in that body. The Secretary and under officers will not be chosen till Monday next. In the House of Representatives on the first ballot, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, a Van Buren man, was elected Speaker. Messrs. Blair and Rives of the Globe, were elected Printers to the House.

The Message was delivered soon after the commencement of the Session on Tuesday. The part relating to France, as was anticipated, is pacific, though firm,—characteristics which accord unquestionably with the general will of the nation.

The President most distinctly disavows the idea of menace in his former Message, but as distinctly states that no other "explanation" will be given, than what has been given already. Probably, how-



ever, this very Message will be regarded by the French government as containing the "explanation" required.—J. Com.

**Georgia Legislature.**—The bill for abolishing capital punishment, has been rejected by the House. A resolution has been passed, instructing the Committee on the Abolition question, to report on the propriety and expediency of a law requiring the free persons of color to leave the State within a certain period, under heavy penalties.

The extent of the emigration westward, may be inferred from the following paragraph from the St. Louis Times:—

Not less than six hundred passengers landed upon our wharf this morning from the various steamers from Ohio river. It produced a scene of bustle and life truly animating. Among them we observed several families with their wagons, horses, and household furniture, doubtless bound for the interior of our state, while many reshipped to wend their way up the Mississippi, and towards the setting of the sun.

### Marriages.

In Brunswick, Mr. Josedh Getchell to Miss Sarah Ann Bishop of Harpswell. Mr. John Mariner to Miss Maria Lewis.

In Paris, Mr. Benj. C. Cummings to Miss Ahnira Twitchell.

In Eden, Mr. Cornelius T. Hamor to Miss Sally Hopkins.

### Deaths.

In Hallowell, Dr. Benj. Vaughan, aged 85, greatly respected through life by all who knew him.—He was formerly a member of the British Parliament, and a friend of Dr. Franklin. A sketch of his interesting life would be read with avidity. It is understood that he left manuscripts of much public importance.

In Washington City, Dec. 5, of apoplexy, Hon. Nathan Smith, Senator from Connecticut.

In Alfred, Dec. 6, Mrs. Sally, wife of the Hon. John Holmes, aged 62.

In West Gardiner, Mr. Joseph Neal, aged 66.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY Dec. 7, 1835.

Reported for the Boston Atlas.

At market 2725 Beef Cattle, 250 Stores, 2800 Sheep, and 1000 Swine. Several lots Beef Cattle, and about 340 Swine were at market last week.

**Prices.** Beef Cattle—A decline has been submitted to, probably occasioned by the large number at market; we quote a few choice at 31s 6d; prime at 30s; good at 26s a 28s; two and three year old at 12s a 24s.

**Barrelling Cattle.**—Dull. Many lots were barrelled by the Drivers. Some of the Barrellers have closed their fall business, and others unwilling to purchase heavy. We reduce our quotations, to conform to sales; 28s a 24s for Mess; 20 a 21s for No. 1; and 17 a 18s for No. 2.

**Stores.**—Dull. Yearlings at \$4 a 5; two year old 6, 50 a 13; three year old 12 a 21.

**Sheep.**—We noticed sales at 9s 3d, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18, and 19s 6d.

**Swine.**—Dull. The market appears to be completely glutted; no lots were sold, for a good reason, there were no purchasers at reduced prices; a few lots were retailed, at very uneven prices, viz: 4 1-2 a 5 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 a 6 1-2 for Barrows.

### Plaster Paris, &c.

The subscriber has on hand 1000 Casks Ground Plaster Paris of superior quality. Great pains having been taken by an experienced person in selecting the Plaster for the Lubec Manufacturing Company. Also 3000 bushels Liverpool SALT—20 hogsheads retailing Molasses—Fish—Tar—Rosin. Together with a general assortment of West India Goods, which will be sold low for cash, country produce or approved credit.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 12, 1835.

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### Lost

From the Bar-room of the Winthrop Hotel, on Friday the 27th ult. a CAMBLET CLOAK, said Cloak was brown, lined with green backing, with a fur collar, with a piece about two inches square set in upon the shoulder. Whoever will return said Cloak or give information where it may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

WM. H. LORD.

Dec. 18, 1835.

### Tri-Weekly Journal.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will publish a paper three times a week at Augusta during the session of the Legislature, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at One Dollar for the Session. The Journal will contain reports of the proceedings in both Houses of the Legislature as usual, a sketch of Congressional proceedings, and the earliest intelligence of passing events of every description.

Augusta, Dec. 11, 1835.

### Tri-Weekly Age.

THE Publisher of the Age proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed on the half of a Super-Royal sheet in the usual form and will contain about the same amount of reading matter as has been heretofore furnished by two numbers of the Daily Age.

The price of the Tri-weekly will be One Dollar for the Session.

Augusta, Dec. 11, 1835.

### Commissioners Notice.

We having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of William J. Stevens, late of Winthrop, in said County, painter, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 30th day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend the services assigned us, at the office of Seth May, in said Winthrop, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1836, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. and on Friday, May 6, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M.

SETH MAY,  
CYRUS KNAPP.

Winthrop, Nov. 10, 1835.

### A Bundle,

LEFT at the Stage House, in Winthrop Village:—the owner can have it, by proving property, and paying charges.

December 6, 1835.

### Competitors in Crops.

ALL competitors for the premiums of the Ken. Co. Ag. So., are requested to present their claims to the several Committees on Crops, who will meet at D. Carr's Hotel in Winthrop Village on the 26th of this month at 9 o'clock A. M.

Per order of the Trustees.

The following committees will please take notice and be present if possible.

On Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats and Peas, and Broom Corn.—Ezekiel Bailey, Winthrop; Samuel Holmes, Monmouth; Leavitt Lathrop, Leeds.

On Flax, Mustard Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey, Mulberry Trees, and Hay.—Francis J. Bowles, Wayne; Otis Norris, Monmouth; Joseph Tinkham, Winthrop.

On Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Common round Turnips, Norfolk Turnips, Onions, Carrots, and the 400 bushels of Roots for Stock.—James Curtis, Winthrop; John Gilmore, Leeds; Oliver Bean, Readfield.

### Stoves and Fire Frames.

THE subscriber has just received his full stock comprising a great variety of COOKING—FRANKLIN—SIX PLATE & BOX STOVES.

ALSO—80 Fire Frames of different sizes and Patterns, from 2 ft 3 inches to 3 ft 9 inches high.

ALSO—Brass Ball and Rosetts for fire frames. For sale by

W. B. PRESCOTT.

Hallowell, Oct. 5, 1835.

### Moses Adams,

Deputy Sheriff and Coroner.—Greene, Kennebec County, Maine.

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a farm situated in Strong, containing two hundred acres of good land with a good house, a good supply of out houses, and a good barn one hundred and thirty feet in length by thirty two feet in width. Also a good young orchard. There is on said farm a good wood lot, nearly two hundred rods of good stone wall, a good well of water under cover, and it produces hay and pasturing sufficient to keep forty head of cattle. It is situated near the centre of the town, two miles below the village and mills on the county road on the east side of Sandy River. Said farm may be purchased on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on the subscriber who lives on the farm.

RICHARD CLARK.

Strong, Oct. 13, 1835.

### Lime.

W. T. LAMBARD has just received and keeps constantly for sale, the best kind of THOMAS TON LIME.

Augusta, Sept. 18th, 1835.

### Improved Swine.

FOR SALE, a litter of eight Pigs of the Bedford and Mackay breeds, which were farrowed on the second inst. They will be sold at a low price.

Also, for sale on moderate terms, a fine young BOAR of the Bedford and Mackay breeds.

There will be kept for the improvement of the breed of swine, an excellent BOAR of the pure Bedford breed, which carried the first premium at the late Cattle Show at Winthrop, and which was bred by Dr. A. Baylies of Taunton, Mass., and is from the stock kept and recommended by Oliver Fiske, Esq. of Worcester Mass.—He is considered by competent judges to be as near perfection in shape and other properties, as any animal of his species to be had in the country.—Enquire of

J. W. HAINES, or SANFORD HOWARD, Hallowell.

### Celebrated Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high ecomiums. Some of these are injurious,—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Cough and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe for making the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me., do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL,

D. H. MIRICK.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman, Gardiner, Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER,

A. T. PERKINS,

J. D. GARDINER,

SAMUEL HODGDON,

BENJ. HODGES,

JOHN H. ELDRIDGE

Gardiner.

Pittston.

Augusta.

— ALSO —

THE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains or chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in use, if.



## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

## To a Friend.

Forget thee? never while this heart  
Continues still to beat;  
Tho' fate hath caused us long to part  
Thy memory still is sweet.

Forget thee? shall affection's flame  
So soon extinguished be?  
Shall Harriet e'er forget thy name  
Or cease to think of thee?

Forget thee? no, I never will  
While memory holds her seat;  
Yet absent I will love thee still,  
Tho' we may never meet. \*

Forget thee? never while I've breath  
Can I so faithless prove;  
Until this heart is still in death  
It shall not cease to love.

December, 1835.

## Miscellany.

From a "Lady's Gift," by Mrs. Stanford.

## The Wedded Life.

I may perhaps startle you Effa, by saying that the first year of a woman's wedded life is generally the most unhappy, and the most trying one she experiences. However intently we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we may imagine we knew it in all its narrow windings, still shall we find, when we become wives, that we have yet something to learn. By actions is the affection on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of a woman to manifest her devotedness and tenderness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like.

The feelings of the other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own, if they were, we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so; but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution to bear the crosses and buffets of the world; and we shall rejoice that they do not possess our keener sensibilities and rest content with our lot, refusing to increase at their expense, a happiness, which, if not quite meeting our ideas of perfection, does so sufficiently to make us blest.

It is said that "Lover's quarrels" are but the renewal of love, but it is not so in truth. Continued differences and bickerings will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subjects; indeed, it is the every day occurrences which try the love and tempers in the married life—great occasions for quarrels seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing for her husband. It is impossible to enumerate all the little incidents which annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasures which it is in the power of a wife to give; but throughout her life, in her employments and in her amusements she must ever bear his pleasures in her mind. She must act for him in preference to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and in his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy, she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience, is the changed heart, and alienated affections of her husband; but even in that painful case she must not relax in the performance of her duties; she must not upbraid, she must bear with fortitude and patience her great disappointment; she must return good for evil to the utmost, and her consolation will be the consciousness that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any dereliction of affection or duty on her part.

Some women, in order to win back a husband's

wandering love have recourse to attempts to arouse his jealousy, but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a method. A man, however debased his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he once bore to the pride of his youth; there are moments when feelings of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart, and to reap the benefits of such moments, the injured but forgiving wife must still be enshrined in the purity of former times. A husband will excuse his fault to himself, and in some measure also stand exonerated to the world if his wife relax in the propriety of her conduct, while on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and the unobtrusive rectitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike his heart, and do much to win him back to his former love and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar, when his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, an affectionate expression half uttered must bring his wife to his side, and she must with smiles and tenderness encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to her sufferings, or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for a virtuous woman to perform. Our love, which before marriage, is constrained by the modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards—it enables us to bear unfelt the world's scorn; all is swallowed up in it; an affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches; and the more the world recedes from him, the more firmly will she stand by him; she will be his friend when none others come near him; she will be his comforter when all other worldly comfort has slid from him; her devotedness will be his rock when he has no other support, she will smile at the frowns of the world, she will not heed its censures, he is her all, and in love are all other feelings forgotten or absorbed. No sacrifice will be too great, the faintest smile will not be a reward too little; quick at feeling unkindness, we are also quick at feeling tenderness and a very trifling circumstance is sufficient to awaken or to still the pain of our hearts and bring us misery or happiness.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of November, A. D. 1835 within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of SAMUEL SHAW, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented by SAMUEL B. SHAW, the Executor herein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County on the last Monday of December next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest:

GEO. ROBINSON, Register

## Turner's Compound lever Pump

The subscriber having taken out letters Patent for a new invented apparatus for raising water, and other similar purposes, will be happy to answer any orders for pumps, or rights for using the same. His improvement may be attached to a single pump, but is much better for a double one, as two streams of water may be thrown with equal ease, and in about the same time as one. It is admirably adapted for pumps in vessels, as they can be worked by one or a dozen hands as occasion may require, and twice the quantity of water thrown as there is in the usual way.

It is cheap, simple and durable, and is confidently recommended to the public. Please call, examine, and satisfy yourself. JOSEPH TURNER.

East Poland, October 27th, 1835.

## Important to Pig Breeders.

THE subscriber will keep for the use of all who desire, during the ensuing season a prime Boar. He is half blood Bedford and half blood native—young, active, and healthy.—Call and see him.

J. GLIDDEN.

Winthrop, Nov. 10, 1835.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of November, A. D. 1835.

ALEXANDER BELCHER, Guardian of LUCILLA T. CHANDLER, of Winthrop, in said county, minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of December next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest:

GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

## Notice,

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine. The subscriber has a likely young BOAR, 7 months old, mixed breed of the Newbury white and Mackay breeds, which he intends to keep for the benefit of those who want his services.

DAVID FOSTER.

Winthrop, Dec. 3, 1835.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## New-England Galaxy.

THE GALAXY has been published eighteen years.—The Nineteenth Volume will commence with the coming year and be conducted by JOHN NEAL & HENRY F. HARRINGTON. Assisted by several popular and well known authors. The columns of the paper will be mostly filled with

## STERLING ORIGINAL ARTICLES:

Of which Tales, Poetry and Essays—Notices of New Publications, and of the Times—Sketches of Foreign and Domestic Character and Scenery—Biographical Notices of eminent Individuals, and Letters from Correspondents, etc., will form prominent features.

The Publishers will endeavor as far as practicable to support American Literature and Character—to sustain a manly and unyielding criticism on Literature, Men and Manners and the Drama, without regard to friends or foes—to exercise a surveillance over all matters of local interest by exposing all nuances and abuse of the public weal, and to handle Quackery under its various garbs without gloves. This course, a rapid and continued accession of subscribers has already proved eminently popular and successful, the Galaxy promising soon to possess a larger list, than any weekly paper in this state. Determined therefore, still more to merit support and in furtherance of a promise that the paper should increase in literary merit as it gained in public favor, the Publishers have engaged correspondents in several parts of our own country and in Europe.

In addition to which they offer in Prizes—

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

As follows—FIFTY DOLLARS for the best, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the second best TALE and TWENTY-FIVE for the best POEM. The subjects and length of the several articles to be at the option of the competitors.—Manuscripts can be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, post paid, to June 1st, 1836, and the award will be made by a literary committee during the month following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked 'Name,' and the direction of the successful authors only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the publishers of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. Postmasters or others forwarding twelve dollars shall receive five papers or a reasonable commission.

CONDON &amp; CO.

32 Congress street, Boston.

November 7th, 1835.

## Wanted,

10,000 White Mulberry Trees, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office or of the subscribers at Hallowell Cross Roads.

A. &amp; J. POPE.

November 10, 1835.